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ABSTRACT

This instructional unit on getting one's driver's license is one of six Adult Competency Education Learning Modules designed for use in a program of competency-based instruction for students with intermediate reading level ability. It is self-contained and designed for immediate classroom use. The module is comprised of 4 parts and 10 lessons: The Basics (Getting Your Driver's License, Hanging Onto Your License, Paperwork), The Nitty-Gritty (Signs and Symbols; Rules, Ways, and Means), Safety (Safety in the Car, Safety on the Road, The Safe Driver), and Rough Spots (One for the Road?, What Do I Do If...?). Each lesson contains a reading activity with a text derived from the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicle's Driver Manual, vocabulary lists, reading comprehension questions, and answer sheets. (YLB)

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GETTING YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE

AN

ADULT COMPETENCY EDUCATION LEARNING MODULE

BY

VIRGINIA WALLACE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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FRAN SPINELLI
VIRGINIA WALLACE

PROJECT MONITORING COMMITTEE

JOANN BERG
WARREN CEURVELS
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INTRODUCTION

This Competency-Based Adult Education Learning Module is an instructional unit designed for use in a program of competency-based instruction. The module is self-contained and designed for immediate classroom use. It is appropriate for intermediate readers but may be used with other students. Beginning readers may use the module with teacher assistance or a recorded audio tape of the text; advanced readers may use the module when the content is of high interest.

Competency-based education addresses itself to both academic skills and life-coping skills. Objectives are defined which cover both life-coping and academic performance; a proper integration of the two is essential to the success of the competency-based approach. In a competency-based instructional unit, the ultimate desired outcome is performance-oriented: by using this module, the student should enhance his ability to function in everyday life.

The competency objectives for this module are two-fold: first, the acquisition of knowledge required to pass the written or oral examination for validating a driver permit; second, the procurement of information which will make the student a better, safer driver. Toward this end, the module consists of a series of reading activities, with a text derived from the New Jersey Division of Motor Vehicles' Driver Manual. Vocabulary lists which accompany each chapter are intended to aid language and spelling development as well as to help the student master the language of this content area. Similarly, the reading comprehension questions in each chapter (roughly divided into factual comprehension and inference questions) help the student structure and master the content area material as well as improve his basic reading skills.

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USEFUL INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

In today's world driving a car is very important. We use cars to go to work, to go shopping, to have fun.

Driving helps people work. People use cars to look for jobs. They use cars to drive to and from work. Some people use driving in their work:

truck drivers
bus drivers
delivery people
taxi drivers

Driving also helps people have fun. People drive to parks, movies, stores, beaches. They drive to the city and to the country. They drive to visit friends and family.

Driving is useful and pleasant. It is also a responsibility. Cars kill and injure many people. Every driver should learn to become a safe driver. He should learn to get along with other drivers. He should learn to obey the rules of the road. Remember: Driving is a <u>privilege</u>; it is not a <u>right</u>.

Your driver's license is a key that will open many doors. This book will help you get your license. Read it; study it; learn it. When you pass your tests - happy driving!

GETTING YOUR DRIVER'S LICENSE

If you want to drive a car, you need a license. In New Jersey there are licenses for driving a car, a bus, a truck, or a motorcycle. The license lasts for two years; after that you must renew it. All states have driver's licenses, but if you live in New Jersey you must have a New Jersey license. If you move to New Jersey, you have sixty days to change to a New Jersey license. Licenses, driving, and cars are controlled by the Division of Motor Vehicles (D.M.V.)

This chart shows ages and costs for the four licenses.

License	Age	Permit	2-year License
car	17	$5.00	$8.00
bus	18	$25.00	$8.00
truck	17	$15.00	$4.00
motorcycle	17	$5.00	$4.00

Driver Permits

Before you can get a license, you need a permit. The permit, also called the learner's permit, allows you to practice driving. You can get your permit when you are 17. If you are going to driving school, you can get your permit when you are 16; this is called a Special Learner's Permit and it can only be used in the school. When you pass the written test, or examination, the permit is validated. This means that it is approved. You need a valid permit to practice driving.

To apply for a permit, go to the Motor Vehicle Agency. Ask for the driver examination permit. Take the permit to a Driver Qualification Center. This is where the tests are given. You will also need proof of your age and of who you are. Bring a birth certificate, Armed Forces I.D. card, or adoption papers.

Driver Permit Tests

At the Driver Qualification Center, your eyes will be tested. If you need glasses, your license will say so. If you wear glasses, bring them for this part of the test. If you need glasses to drive, your license will say so. Next you will take the written test. The test has 25 questions. The questions are about driving, laws, and rules. If you cannot read, the test can be given orally. After the written test, you will answer questions about your health. If you pass all these tests, your permit is validated. With the valid permit, you can drive!

The validated permit is good for 90 days. If you do not pass the road test in 90 days, you will need another permit.

Practice Driving

When you have the validated permit you can practice driving. Every time you drive, you need to have a licensed driver with you. You may not drive alone. Driving with the permit allows you to practice for the road test.

Road Tests

Unless you have been to driving school, you must wait 20 days after your permit is validated before you can take the road test. You will need an appointment for this test; make it early, because there is often a long wait.

In the road test, you will drive your car with the examiner beside you in the front seat. He will see how well you can drive. When you come for the test, bring these things:

A New Jersey licensed driver (to drive over with you)
Your valid permit
The car registration (get it from the car's owner)
A car insurance card (the car's owner should have this)
A valid car inspection sticker (on the car's window)

Not just any car can be used for the road test. The examiner, the person who tests you, must ride in the front seat. He must be able to get at the brakes. He must be able to reach the driver with nothing between. While you ride with the examiner, he will see how well you drive.

What's on the Road Test?

parking (parallel parking)
stopping smoothly
driving backwards
stopping at signs
turning around
what to do at corners
right-of-way
stopping up-hill
stopping down-hill
starting the car
turning
passing
using the horn
following other cars

After the Test

If you pass the test, you will get a 60-day temporary license. Send away for the regular license. Your very first license will be probationary for two years. This means that the state keeps an eye on new drivers.

If you fail the road test, you can take it again after two weeks. If you fail it four times, you may have to wait a year.

Keeping Up Your License

Whenever you drive, you must have a valid license with you. When it is about to expire, send away to renew the license. The forms to renew should come in the mail.

Sometimes your license may be lost or stolen. You can get an application for a new license at the Motor Vehicle Agency. It will cost $3.00 to get a replacement license.

Some time after you get your license you will be called for another test of your eyes. After this test, your eyes will be tested every 10 years.

If you move, tell the Division of Motor Vehicles right away. You must give them your new address within one week. If you change your name, you must report that within two weeks. A form to make these reports comes with your license.

It is against the law to change your license in any way. You may get a fine of $1000 and/or 3 years in prison. You may also lose the privilege of driving.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON ONE

AFTER READING LESSON ONE, you should know the meaning of all these words. Do you? Go back into the lesson to find and study any words you do not know.

adoption papers

appointment

approved

birth certificate

Driver Qualification Center

examination

examiner

expire

inspection

insurance

license

Motor Vehicle Bureau

orally

permit

practice

privilege

probationary

registration

renew

replacement

special

temporary

valid

LESSON ONE: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. What is another word for test?
2. What does orally mean in the sentence "The test can be given orally?"
3. What does validated mean?
4. New licenses are given out for two years while the state checks out the driver. What word describes this temporary license?
5. What word tells what you do when a license expires?

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: GETTING FACTS

1. Name four types of licenses.

2. How old must you be to get a permit?

3. How long does a license last?

4. How much does a truck permit cost?

5. What agency controls licenses, cars, and driving?

6. Where do you get a permit?

7. Where do you go to take the tests?

8. How long do you have to change to a New Jersey license when you move to the state?

9. Name two tests you must take to have your permit validated.

10. When does a permit become valid?

11. How long does a permit stay valid?

12. Name 5 things you must bring for the road test.

13. If you fail the road test, how long must you wait before taking it again?

14. Where do you go if you lose your license?

15. Whom do you notify when you move?

16. How soon must you report your new address?

17. How soon must you report it if you change your name?

18. What can happen to you if you make changes in your license?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. examination
2. out loud - in the oral test the questions and answers are spoken, not written
3. approved
4. probationary
5. renew

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS: GETTING FACTS

1. car; bus; truck; motorcycle
2. 17 (16 for the Special Learner's Permit while in driver's education school)
3. two years
4. $15
5. Division of Motor Vehicles
6. Motor Vehicles Agency
7. Driver Qualification Center
8. 60 days
9. eye test; written test
10. when you pass the tests, the permit is validated
11. 90 days
12. 1. a New Jersey licensed driver
    2. your validated permit
    3. the car registration
    4. car insurance card
    5. valid car inspection sticker
13. 2 weeks
14. Motor Vehicle Agency
15. Division of Motor Vehicles
16. 1 week
17. 2 weeks
18. you can get a $1000 fine and/or 3 years in prison
    you may also lose the privilege of driving

HANGING ONTO YOUR LICENSE

Suspensions

DRIVING IS A PRIVILEGE: IT IS NOT A RIGHT. Since driving is a privilege, it can be lost. If you break certain laws, you may lose your license. Chart 1 lists some things which can cause your license to be suspended or taken away:

Chart 1

1. physical or mental problems
2. using drugs or alcohol
3. breaking many laws
4. reckless driving
5. abandoning a car
6. causing a fatal accident (one in which someone dies)

HOW LONG WILL YOUR LICENSE BE SUSPENDED: This depends on your offense or what you have done.

HOW WILL YOU GET YOUR LICENSE BACK?: This also depends on the offense. You may need to take the driver's test again. You may need to go to school or to some program.

WHO CAN SUSPEND YOUR LICENSE?: Either the court or the Director of Motor Vehicles.

Mandatory Suspension

For some offenses, the law says your license must be suspended. When the law says something must be done, it is called mandatory. This chart lists offenses with mandatory loss of license.

Chart 2

Offense	Loss of License	Fine	Possible Time in Jail
Alcohol or Drugs (you must also go to a rehabilitation program)			
first offense	60-180 days	$200-400	30 days
second offense	1-3 years	$500-1000	90 days
third offense	5 years	$1000	30-180 days
No Insurance			
first offense	6 months	$50-200	1-3 months
second offense	2 years		3 months
Driving while your license is suspended	up to 6 months	$200-1000	up to 6 months

The Point System

Another way to lose your license is through the Point System. Some driving offenses carry points. Each time you are convicted, or found guilty, you get a certain number of points. When you get 12 points, your license may be suspended. Sometimes you can go to a Driver Improvement Program instead of losing your license.

For each year of trouble-free driving 3 points are deducted or taken off your record. Chart 3 lists point values.

Chart 3

Offense	Points
Leaving scene of accident - person injured	8
Leaving scene of accident - property damaged	2
Reckless driving	5
Racing on the highway	5
Passing a stopped school bus	5
Following too closely (tailgating)	5
Improper passing (passing where not allowed)	4
Failure to give way to passing vehicle (not letting a passing car in)	3
Improper turns (u-turns, etc.)	3
Other moving violations	2
Speeding:	
1 - 14 m.p.h. above the limit	2
15 - 29 m.p.h. above the limit	4
30 m.p.h. or more above the limit	5

Other Ways to Lose Your License

You can lose your license for 2 years if you lie when applying for a driver's license or registration. You can also get a $500 fine and a year in jail.

You can lose your license for loaning your license to another driver.

You can lose your driving privilege by getting a license illegally, along with a $200-$500 fine and a 30-90 day sentence.

You can lose your license for refusing to take a breath test for alcohol. If a police officer stops you and asks you to take a breath test you must agree. If you refuse, you lose your license for 90 days the first time, one year the second time.

Getting Your license Back

Sometimes the D.M.V. will let you attend a Driver Improvement Program instead of all or some of the suspension. This cannot be done for mandatory suspensions.

You may not fight a suspension by saying that you "need" to drive. Even if losing your license causes hardship, you must lose it if you are convicted.

After you get your license back, you are on probation for 1 year. Any other offenses within that year will cause you to automatically lose your license again:

If convicted:	You lose your license for:
within 6 months	at least 3 months
within 7 - 9 months	at least 2 months
within 10 - 12 months	at least 1 month

You must also pay $20 to have your license <u>restored</u> or given back.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON TWO

THESE WORDS ARE ALL USED IN LESSON TWO. Do you know them all?

abandon

accident

convicted

conviction

deducted

fatal

guilty

hardship

illegal

insurance

mandatory

mental

offense

physical

privilege

property

reckless

refuse

restore

suspended

suspension

system

tailgating

violation

LESSON TWO: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS: using the context

Often you can get the meaning of a word from the sentence in which it is used. Find the sentence where each of these words is used. Tell what meaning the word has in that sentence. Use each word in a sentence of your own.

1. suspended
2. fatal
3. offense
4. mandatory
5. convicted
6. deducted
7. tailgating
8. restored

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. For a third conviction of drunk driving, how long is the license suspended?
2. Which of these is not a reason for losing your license?
   a) causing a fatal accident
   b) driving while drunk
   c) driving an uninspected car
   d) refusing a breath test
3. How many points are given for racing on the highway?
4. Who can take your license away?
5. What can you sometimes do to replace all or some of a suspension?
6. How do you gain points?
7. How do you lose points?
8. How many points can you get before your license is suspended?

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. What is the difference between a right and a privilege?
2. Study Chart 3. Why does the first type of "leaving the scene of an accident" give 8 points and the other only give 2 points?
3. I am convicted of speeding. I was going 40 m.p.h. in a 25 m.p.h. zone. Do I get points? How many?
4. "I drive a taxi for a living. They can't take my license away because I would lose my job." true or false?

C. Main Idea

What is the main idea of this lesson?

1. Your license may be suspended for many reasons.
2. The point system is one way to lose your license.
3. Driving is a privilege; it can be lost if you break certain laws.

ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS: using the context

1. suspended: taken away
2. fatal: involving death
3. offense: something you do which is wrong
4. mandatory: required by law
5. convicted: found guilty
6. deducted: taken off; subtracted
7. tailgating: following too closely
8. restored: given back

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. 5 years
2. C
3. 5 points
4. The courts or the Division of Motor Vehicles can suspend your license
5. You can sometimes attend a Driver Improvement Program to replace all or part of your suspension
6. You gain points by being convicted of a driving offense
7. You lose points by not being convicted of a driving offense: 3 points
8. When you get 12 points, your license will be suspended

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. A right is something which you have - it cannot be taken away.
   A privilege is something which is given to you - it can be taken away.
2. The first type involves injury to a person so it is worse (has more points) than type two, which only hurts property. (things)
3. Yes. $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ -25 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$ 4 points for 15 m.p.h. above the limit.
4. False - hardship is no excuse.

C. 3

PAPER WORK

Your license is only one of the pieces of paper you need for driving. If you own a car, the car must be registered. You must have the registration with you when you drive.

Register your car:

1. When you buy a new car
2. When you buy a used car
3. Within 60 days of moving to New Jersey

How to Register?

To register a car, go to the Motor Vehicle Agency. Bring with you the papers that will prove 3 things. You must prove that you own the car. You must prove that you have paid sales tax on the car. If you have not paid sales tax (for example, if you bought a used car from someone who was not a dealer) you must pay it. You must prove that the vehicle is insured.

Renewal

The registration lasts one year. After that you must renew it. Usually a form to renew your registration will come in the mail. If it doesn't come, you must get your registration renewed before it expires.

Changes

If you move, give the new address within one week. If you change your name, report the new name within 2 weeks. Get the forms at your Motor Vehicle Agency.

If You Don't...

If you do not have your registration with you when driving, you might get $100 fine.

Insurance

The law says that every car registered in New Jersey must have insurance. The type of insurance that is required is called liability insurance. This pays for damage and injury you cause. You must have enough insurance to cover at least these costs:

$15,000 for injury or death of someone in an accident
$30,000 for injury or death of more than 1 person in an accident
$5,000 for damage in an accident

How much will this insurance cost? That will depend on the company, the car, and you. Every car you drive must be insured. You must have an insurance card with you in the car. You must show the card when you have the car inspected.

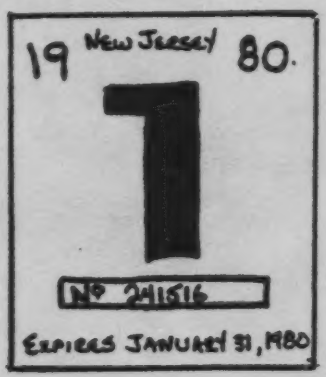
If You Don't...

If you do not have your insurance card, you might get a $100 fine
If the car you are driving is not insured, you may go to jail and/or lose your license

Inspection

Cars have to be inspected by the state. The inspection is to see if your car is in safe condition. They check lights, signals, horn, wipers, mirrors, brakes, steering, and tires. They check to be sure your wheels are in line. They see if your car gives off too much pollution in the exhaust.

Every N. J. car must have an inspection sticker on the front window. The sticker shows when it expires; sometime during the month shown on the sticker, you must get the car inspected again.



If your sticker has expired, you may be fined and/or lose your registration.

Where?

Cars are inspected at a Motor Vehicle Inspection Station. If you do not pass, you have 30 days to fix the car. Then you may take it to a licensed Reinspection Center (certain service stations or repair shops are Reinspection Centers), or you may go back to the Inspection Station.

When?

A new car is inspected by the dealer. It doesn't need to be inspected for another two years.

A used car must be inspected within 14 days of registering it.

Motorcycles are inspected every year, school buses twice a year.

Cars are inspected every year, right after you renew the registration.

Plates

When you register a car, you get two license plates. They go on the front and back of the car. You should be able to see them clearly.

If you lose or damage a plate, you must ask for a new one within 24 hours. Do this at the Motor Vehicle Agency. Turn in your old ones to a Motor Vehicle Inspection Station.

When you get a new car, you can change your plates from one car to the other, as long as you change the registration too.

If you sell your car, turn in your plates at the Inspection Station. Be sure to get a receipt.

You can get personalized plates in New Jersey that will say whatever you want (within reason!). They cost extra.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON THREE

brakes
condition
exhaust
expire
inspection
insurance
liability insurance
mirror
pollution
registration
repair
service station
steering

LESSON THREE: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS: words with a connection

Some words change their form when they are used in different ways. Study this chart. Column A words are all verbs; they show action. Column B words are all nouns; they name a person, place, or thing. The ending -tion always means "noun".

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
register	registration
demonstrate	demonstration
expire	expiration
pollute	pollution
inspect	inspection

Put the correct form of the word in each blank.

1. The man will _____ how to change a tire.
2. I want to _____ my new car.
3. Smoke from cars will _____ the air.
4. When does your license _____?
5. New cars have devices to control smoke and air _____.
6. Did they _____ your car to see if the lights worked?
7. It's time to renew my _____.
8. The sticker shows the date of _____.
9. We went to a _____ of auto safety.
10. My car failed _____ twice.

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. How long does a car registration last?
2. Where do you turn in old license plates?
3. What 3 things must you have in order to register a car?
4. What is liability insurance?
5. What 3 pieces of paper must you have with you when you drive?
6. How soon does a new car need to be inspected?
7. How often do used cars have to be inspected?
8. What type of insurance is required by law for every car registered in New Jersey?
9. Name 5 things checked at inspection.

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. What is the purpose of the car inspection system?
2. If the law did not make everyone get insurance,
   a) Do you think some people would drive without insurance?
   b) Why?
   c) What would happen to them if they were in a car accident and hurt someone?
3. I just bought a used car from my neighbor. What are the steps I take before I can drive it?
4. A tree falls on my car. Does my liability insurance cover this?
5. I first had my car inspected in October. Will it always be inspected in October?

ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTION: words with a connection

1. demonstrate
2. register
3. pollute
4. expire
5. pollution
6. inspect
7. registration
8. expiration
9. demonstration
10. inspection

ANSWERS

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. 1 year
2. Motor Vehicle Inspection Station
3. 1. proof that you own the car
   2. proof that you have paid sales tax (a receipt)
   3. proof that the car is insured
4. Liability insurance pays for damage and injury you may cause
5. 1. license
   2. registration
   3. insurance card
6. After 2 years
7. Every year, after the registration is renewed
8. Liability insurance
9. Brakes, wheels, tires, wipers, mirror, steering, signals, horn, lights, exhaust

B. Drawing Conclusions

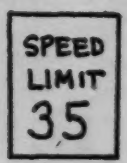
1. The car inspection system checks to see that cars work well - that they are safe and in good condition
2. a) probably
   b) it saves money
   c) they would have to pay for all the damage themselves
3. 1. get the car insured
   2. bring proof of ownership and of insurance to the Motor Vehicle Agency
   3. pay sales tax
   4. register the car
   5. get the car inspected
4. No
5. Yes

SIGNS AND SYMBOLS

When you drive, there are many signs and symbols on the road. They tell you what to do, where to go, when to stop, when to go. You must obey all signs.

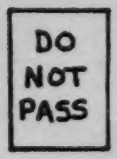
Road Signs

Most signs are metal signs at the side of the road. You can tell a lot about a sign without even reading it. The shape and color of a sign are important. For instance, signs that give rules are called regulatory signs. They are shaped like a rectangle and are black and white.



Signs that show possible danger are called warning signs. They are yellow diamonds. They show what lies ahead on the road: a hill, a curve, a slippery area. They mean: be careful.

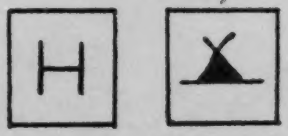
There is a chart showing basic signs and their meanings. You should be able to recognize all these signs.

The Sign	What it is	How it looks	What it means
	stop sign	8 sides-red	Stop. Look for other cars or pedestrians. Go when it is safe.
	yield sign	triangle-red and white	Slow down; let other traffic go ahead, then go.
	regulatory sign	rectangle-black on white	Obey the rule, or you may get a ticket.
	warning sign	diamond-black on yellow	Watch out for something up ahead.
	Do Not Enter sign	red circle in white square	Do not enter a one-way street.

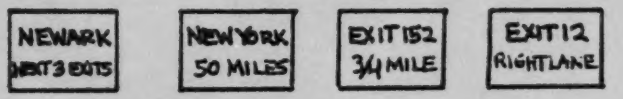
The Sign	What it is	How it looks	What it means
	school	5 sides-black on yellow	School area-children may be crossing the street
	Railroad Crossing	circle-black on yellow	You must cross the tracks. Slow down and look for trains or warnings. Then go when safe.
	slow vehicle	triangle-orange and red	The vehicle with this sign is moving slowly-like a tractor or bulldozer. Be careful.

Tell Me a Sign

Not all signs give rules or warnings. Some give information. Blue signs with white letters give information on services like hospitals, gas, telephones, campgrounds, etc.



Green signs with white letters give directions. They tell where things are, how far you have to go, and so forth.



Look Down!

Some signs are drawn directly on the road. These include messages like "SCHOOL X-ING" and "LEFT TURN ONLY". They also include arrows and lines.

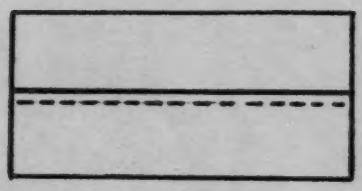
The lines in the middle of the road have meaning:

On a road with two-way traffic, a yellow line marks the middle of the road.

On a road with several lanes, a white line divides the lanes which go in the same direction.

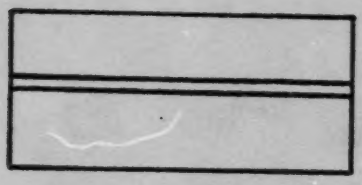
Dotted lines mean "pass". (You must be sure it's safe, first.)

Solid lines mean "do not pass".

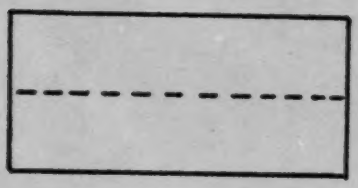


Cars on this side cannot pass

Cars on this side can pass



Nobody can pass

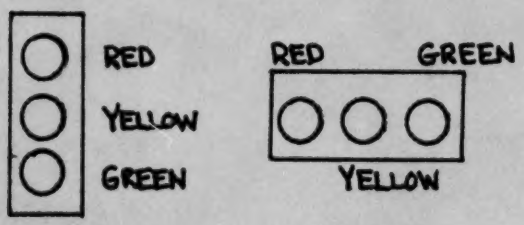


Passing is permitted

There are other lines besides the center lines. Solid lines mark the side of a highway. The side of the road, or "shoulder", is for emergencies only. Do not drive there. Stop lines cross the road at intersections to show where you should stop. Crosswalks also show where to stop, and where the pedestrians walk.

See the Light

Traffic lights also tell drivers what to do. Did you know that the colors in traffic lights always go in the same direction?



People who cannot see colors can remember which light is red and which is green.

The colors have meanings: red means stop. Yellow means stop if you can; if you are too close to stop, go through the intersection. Green means go.

Some stop lights have arrows. Follow the arrow when it lights up.

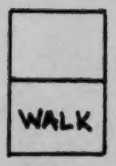
Blinking lights are different. A flashing yellow light means go slowly and carefully. A flashing red light means stop, look around, then go. It is like a stop sign.

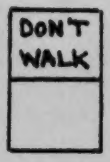
Right Turn on Red

In New Jersey you may stop at a red light, look for cars and pedestrians, then make a right turn. If you see a sign that says NO TURN ON RED, then you must wait for the green light.

Pedestrians

People on foot have traffic lights too.

These signs say 

and 

They tell pedestrians whether or not to cross the road.

But Officer...

There is one time when you can ignore a sign or light. When a police officer is directing traffic, you do what he says, not what the sign says. He is the top authority.

To Sum Up

There is a lot of information on signs that is important to the driver. Pay attention. Look around. Follow directions.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON FOUR

arrow
authority
blinking
bulldozer
circle
crosswalk
diamond
direction
dotted
emergency
flashing
ignore
information
intersection
lane
line
messages
officer
pedestrian
railroad
recognize
rectangle
regulatory sign
shoulder
sign
solid
symbol
traffic
triangle
vehicle
warning sign
yield

LESSON FOUR: REVIEW QUESTIONS

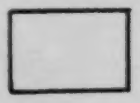
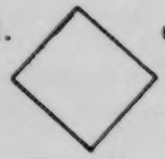
I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS: Compound Words

Some words are made of two short words pushed together to make one long word. The long word is called a compound word. It takes its meaning from the short words which make it up. For example, a "bedroom" is a room for a bed; "downhill" means going down a hill; "daylight" means the light of day.

There are two compound words on the vocabulary list. Find them and tell what they mean.

II. VOCABULARY EXERCISE: A Picture is Worth 1000 Words

Many of the words on the vocabulary list name signs and symbols. Pick the word for each of these pictures:

a. b. c.  d.  e. f.

III. VOCABULARY EXERCISE: Fill in the Blanks

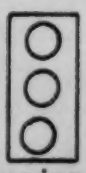
Pick a word from the vocabulary list to put in each blank.

1. The side of the road is called the _____.
2. A stop sign is found at an _____.
3. A _____ should walk to the other side of the road at a _____.
4. When a red light is _____, it is like a stop sign.
5. When a traffic _____ is in charge, you may _____ the signs and symbols and obey him.
6. If you want to turn right on a red light, you must stop and _____ to pedestrians.
7. On a one-way street, all _____ moves in the same _____.
8. You should _____ the meaning of a sign by its shape and color.

IV. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. What shape and color is a warning sign?
2. What does a warning sign do?
3. What shape and color is a regulatory sign?
4. What does a regulatory sign do?
5. What sign has 8 sides?
6. How many sides does a "yield" sign have?
7. a. How many sides does a "school crossing" sign have?
   b. What color is it?
8. Which is the red light?



9. Name 3 things to do before turning right on red.
10. When may you not turn right on red?
11. What lines run across a road?
12. What do green and blue signs do?

B. Classifying

1. Tell what type of sign each is:

a.

b.

c.

d.

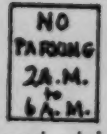
e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

j. 

2. Which would be warning signs and which would be regulatory signs? (Which tell of danger and which give rules?)

a. No left turn	d. Road slippery when wet
b. No parking	e. Keep right
c. Cattle crossing	f. No turn on red

C. Drawing Conclusions

Match each sign with its meaning.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

n.

1. Watch out for deer crossing the road.
2. Keep to the right.
3. A curve is ahead.
4. Road may be slippery when wet.
5. Watch out for people crossing the road.
6. Watch out for cows crossing the road.
7. Other traffic is coming onto your road or into your lane.
8. Two-way traffic ahead; the road will not be divided anymore.

D. Drawing Conclusions

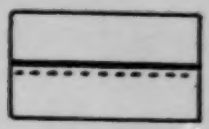
Some signs tell you what to do. Other signs tell you what you should not do. The symbol for "don't" is a red circle with a bar across it:

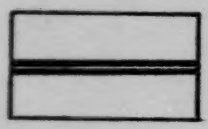
What do these signs tell you not to do?

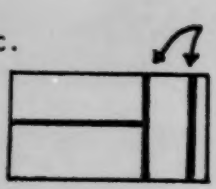
a. b. c. d.

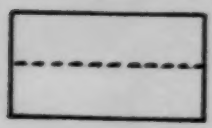
E. Application of Information

Explain these lines:

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

F. Drawing Conclusions

1. What should you do if a stop-light is not working?
2. The light is red but a policeman waves you ahead. Should you go?
3. At an intersection, car A has a flashing yellow light. Car B has a flashing red light. Who goes first?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

IV. COMPRENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. Diamond-shaped; yellow with black
2. Warn you of danger ahead
3. Rectangle; white with black
4. Tell rules
5. Stop sign
6. Three sides
7. a. 5 sides
   b. yellow with black
8. a (top)
9. Come to a stop; look for traffic; look for pedestrians
10. When there is a NO TURN ON RED sign
    When there is traffic; when there is a pedestrian
11. Stop lines; crosswalk
12. Give information and directions

B. 1. a. regulatory d. stop g. regulatory j. regulatory
   b. yield e. school crossing h. warning
   c. warning f. railroad crossing i. regulatory

2. a. regulatory d. warning
   b. regulatory e. regulatory
   c. warning f. regulatory

C. Drawing Conclusions

a. 4 e. 7
b. 5 f. 6
c. 1 g. 2
d. 8 h. 3

V. Activity

Go for a walk or a drive. Look for signs. Write down 5 regulatory signs and 5 warning signs. Tell what each sign means.

ANSWERS FOR CHAPTER FOUR

I. Vocabulary Questions: Compound Words

crosswalk: the place to walk across the road

railroad: a road made up of rails

II. Vocabulary Exercise: A Picture is Worth 1000 Words

a. triangle
b. solid line
c. rectangle
d. diamond
e. dotted line
f. circle

III. Vocabulary Exercise: Fill in the Blanks

1. The side of the road is called the shoulder.
2. A stop sign is found at an intersection.
3. A pedestrian should walk to the other side of the road at a crosswalk.
4. When a red light is blinking; flashing, it is like a stop sign.
5. When a traffic officer is in charge, you may ignore the signs and symbols and obey him.
6. If you want to turn right on a red light, you must stop and yield to pedestrians.
7. On a one-way street, all traffic moves in the same direction.
8. You should recognize the meaning of a sign by its shape and color.

D. Drawing Conclusions

a. No u-turn

b. No left turn

c. No trucks allowed

d. No bikes allowed

E. a. Car A may pass; car B may not pass

b. No one may pass

c. Crosswalk

d. Passing allowed

F. Drawing Conclusions

1. Be careful. Slow down or stop; look carefully both ways; go when it is safe.

2. Yes. A traffic officer is the top authority.

3. Car A. The flashing yellow means slow down; the flashing red means <u>stop</u>.

RULES, WAYS AND MEANS

There are a few rules which drivers are expected to know. These rules make them better, safer drivers.

Speed

One main rule has to do with speed. Of course, part of this has to do with speed limits. You should not go faster than the posted speed limit. If no limit is posted (that is, no speed limit signs) there are still limits. Learn them:

25 miles per hour - school zone

25 miles per hour - in town; around stores and houses

55 miles per hour - on state highways and interstates

50 miles per hour - anywhere else

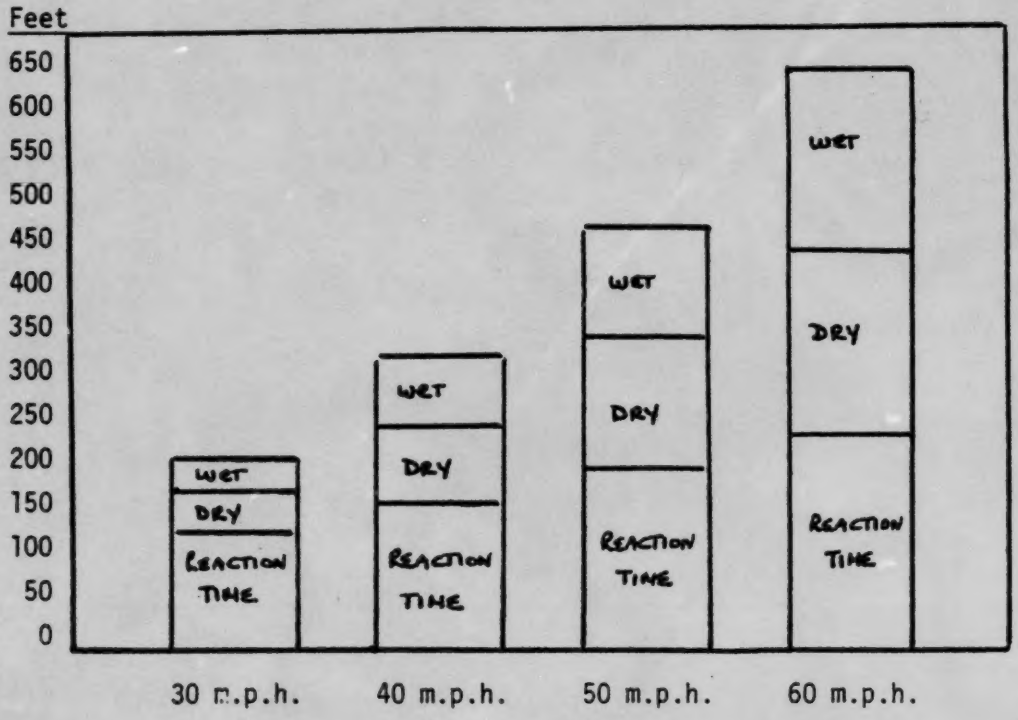
Remember these limits apply to places without speed limit signs. Wherever there is a sign, obey it.

The limit is the fastest you should go; but there is more to speed than that. For one thing, you should try to keep your speed steady. Don't start up too fast; you may startle someone. Don't stop too quickly; you may get hit. For another, you should change your speed for certain conditions: rain, snow, fog, winding roads, heavy traffic.

Part of watching your speed involves watching the cars around you. You never want to be too close to the car in front of you. The faster you are going, the longer it will take to stop. This chart shows stopping distances, according to the American Association of State and Highway officials.

Speed	Dry Road	Wet Road
30 m.p.h.	158 feet	196 feet
40 m.p.h.	236 feet	314 feet
50 m.p.h.	327 feet	461 feet
60 m.p.h.	434 feet	634 feet

Use this graph to compare the distance it takes to stop at different speeds. It shows the time it takes to react, plus the time it takes for the car to stop on wet and dry roads.



REMEMBER - your reaction time, road conditions, your brakes, your tires, and the kind of car you have will change these times.

At night, do not drive so fast that you might run into something beyond the area lit by your headlights. Your lights show up to 350 feet on low beams, 500 feet on high beams.

One last word about speed. It is also dangerous to go too slowly. Slow drivers block roads and upset other drivers. Try to match your speed to the drivers around you.

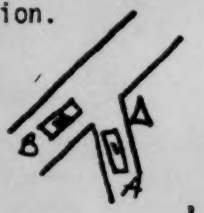
Right-of-Way

Right-of-way is something you can always give and should never just take. Right-of-way decides who goes first when two cars are in the same place at the same time. There are a few rules to learn.

1. Always yield to police cars, fire engines, or ambulances when they are using sirens or lights
2. Always yield to pedestrians
3. Intersection with stop light - obey the signal
4. Intersection with stop sign - stop at the sign
5. Intersection with 4-way stop signs (stop signs at all corners) The first car to get to the intersection goes first. If both cars get there at the same time, let the car to the right go first. In the diagram above, car A would yield to car B.

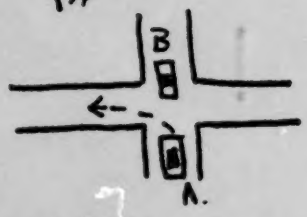
6. Intersection with no stop sign: same as number 5. All cars must slow down or stop. Yield to the car on the right.
7. T - intersection: stop. Car A yields to car B.

8. Yield to anyone already in the intersection.
9. Yield to other traffic at a yield sign.

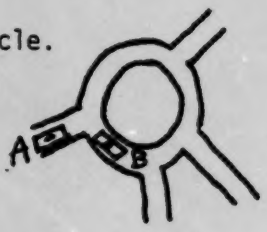


Car A yields to car B.

10. When you are turning left at a light, or a stop sign, let the other traffic go by first. Do not cut in front of cars. Car A yields to car B.



11. When you are entering a road from a driveway, yield to cars on the road.
12. When you are getting on a big highway, yield to traffic already on the road. Try to match your speed to the traffic and edge in smoothly. Don't stop at the entry, or you will be slower than the other cars.
13. At a circle, yield to cars already in the circle. Car A yields to car B.



In numbers 5 and 6, the rule was: yield to the car on the right. Why is this? To get the answer, picture a car's windshield. To the right is a wide window. You get a clear view. To the left, the corner of the window blocks your view. This is why you yield to the right - because you can see him better than he can see you!

Turning

There are some laws which have to do with turning. When you turn, never turn at the last minute. You may cut another driver off. When you see the place where you want to turn coming up, move to the right lane. Use your signal. You must put your turn signal on at least 100 feet before you turn. This includes changing lanes. Be sure your signal goes off after you turn.

Parking

Here are the rules for parking:

1. Follow the rules on parking signs
2. Do not park more than six inches from the curb
3. Do not park where you will block traffic
4. Do not park on an interstate highway
5. Do not park on a sidewalk
6. Do not park in a bus-stop
7. Do not park in front of a driveway
8. Do not park in an intersection
9. Do not park in a crosswalk
10. Do not park on a bridge
11. Do not park in a tunnel
12. Do not double-park (2 cars parked beside each other)
13. Do not park where the curb is yellow

Remember these other parking rules:

1. Park 10 feet away from a fire hydrant
2. Park 25 feet away from a crosswalk
3. Park 50 feet away from a stop sign
4. Park 20 feet away from a fire house driveway
5. Across the street from a fire station, park 75 feet away from the driveway
6. Near a fire engine, park 300 feet away

Stopping

You already know something about stopping. You know you must stop at a stop sign, red light, flashing red light. You must stop at a T-intersection and at a yield sign if there is traffic. You must stop when a policeman tells you to. Stop at a railroad crossing when a train is coming - and don't go until you are sure it is safe.

Here are a few other rules:

Stop when coming from a driveway or alley

Stop when a blind pedestrian raises his white cane

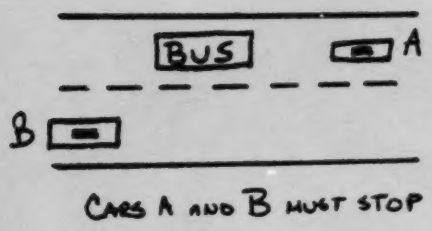
Stop when you are going on to a draw-bridge which is going to open

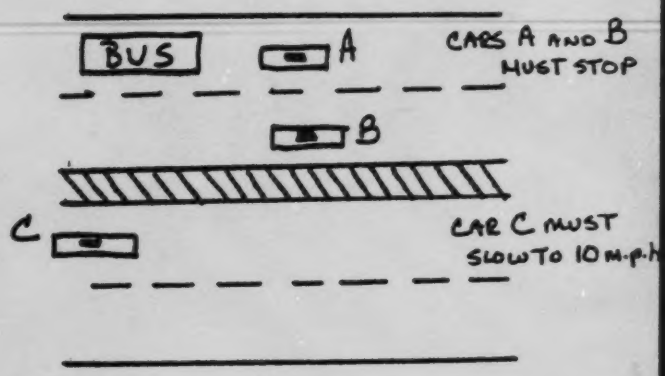
You know you must stop at a red light. What about when the light is turning? The rule is, stop when the light turns yellow. If you are too close to stop, go through the intersection carefully.

School Bus Laws

There are special laws to protect children getting on and off school buses. When a bus flashes a red light, it means you must stop. Stop 10 feet away from the bus. This goes for cars on both sides of the road.

If you are on a divided highway (one with a divider or grassy area between traffic) and are on the other side from the bus, you do not have to stop. You must slow down to 10 m.p.h.





Police Cars, Fire Engines, Ambulances

When one of these emergency vehicles is using its red lights and sirens, get out of the way. Move to the side of the road.

When you are behind an emergency vehicle, stop 500 feet behind.

See The Light

Turn lights on half an hour after the sun goes down. Leave them on until half an hour before the sun comes up. Use them during bad weather. Use high beams only when there are no other cars near by. Your bright lights can blind other drivers.

Do not drive with your parking lights on. Do not drive with your inside lights on. Do not use spot lights for driving.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON FIVE

alley
ambulance
area
blind
bridge
bus
condition
distance
divider
double-park
drawbridge
driveway
emergency vehicle
fire engine
fire hydrant
headlight
high beam
highway
interstate
low beam
official
parking
posted
railroad crossing
react
reaction
right-of-way
siren
startle
T-intersection
tunnel
upset
windshield
zone

LESSON FIVE: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. Which 2 words name emergency vehicles?

2. Which 2 words name parts of a car?

3. Which 2 words describe what might happen to other drivers if you don't drive carefully?

4. The meeting of 2 roads is called
   a. interstate
   b. interview
   c. intersection

5. What word tells how you act when something happens?

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts/ Main Idea

1. How fast can you go in a school zone?
2. What is the speed limit in town?
3. What is the speed limit on a country road?
4. Name 3 things that might make you drive more slowly than the speed limit.
5. At 50 m.p.h. on a dry road, how long will it take to stop?
6. What is right-of-way?
7. How near to a fire hydrant can you park?
8. How close to the curb should you park?
9. What 2 rules apply to parking near the fire station?
10. When a police car passes me, I must stay _____ feet behind it.
11. I must signal _____ feet before I turn.
12. Where can I not park?

a. 5 feet from a fire hydrant	e. on a bridge
b. in front of a store	f. 30 feet from a crosswalk
c. in front of a driveway	g. in front of a house
d. 10 feet from a fire hydrant	h. on an interstate highway

13. Name 3 times when you must stop.
14. On a regular road, all traffic must stop for a school bus. True or false?
15. On a divided highway, who must stop for a school bus?
16. When should you turn on your lights?
17. How far from a school bus should you stop?
18. How far from a stop sign should you stop?

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. On page 4 you are told how to get <u>on</u> a many-laned highway. Tell how to get <u>off</u> such a road.

2. Can you have right-of-way over a fire engine with its lights and siren on?

3. Why does this sign have two speed limits?

4. How much longer does it take to stop at 60 m.p.h. than at 30 m.p.h.?

5. At night, on a wet road, what is the fastest you can go while using low beams in order not to out-run your headlights?

6. How much longer does it take to stop on a wet road at 60 m.p.h. than a dry road at 60 m.p.h.?

7. I am driving along a country road at 45 m.p.h. A rabbit hops out in front of my car, 300 feet in front of me. Will I be able to stop in time?

8. I am 150 feet from an intersection when the light turns yellow. Should I stop or go through? (I'm going 25 m.p.h. when the light turns yellow.)

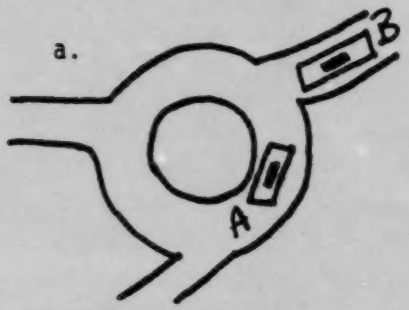
9. It is foggy. A car up the road ahead of me has its parking lights on and is driving slowly. Is this right or wrong? Why?

C. Drawing Conclusions

Who Yields?

Look at each picture. Tell which car should yield, and why.

a.



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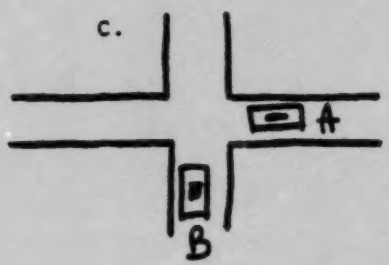

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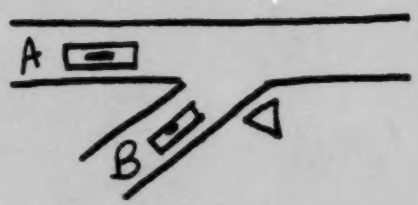

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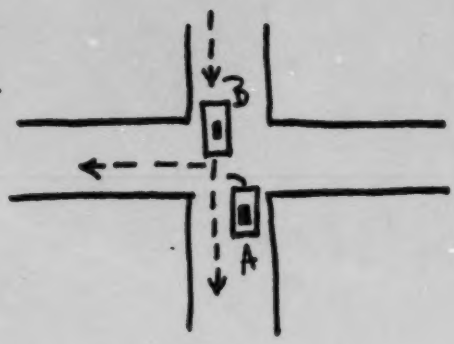

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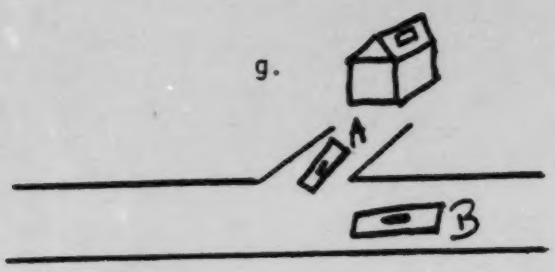

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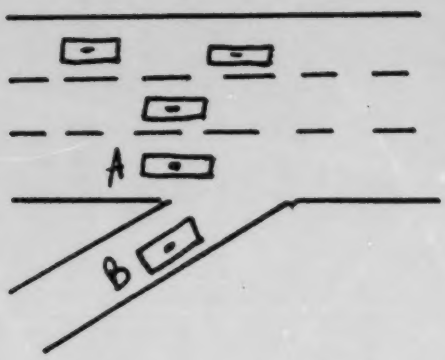


REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

1. ambulance; fire engine
2. headlight; windshield
3. startle; upset
4. C. intersection
5. react - reaction

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts/Main Idea

1. 25 m.p.h.
2. 25 m.p.h.
3. 50 m.p.h.
4. fog; ice; rain; snow; heavy traffic; darkness; winding roads
5. 327 feet
6. a way to decide who goes first when two cars are in the same place at the same time
7. 10 feet away
8. 6 inches or less
9. On the side of the station, park 20 feet away. Across the street, park 75 feet away
10. 500
11. 100
12. a, c, e, h
13. stop sign; red light; blinking red light; when policeman tells you to; railroad crossing; when blind person raises his white cane; T-intersection; drawbridge
14. true
15. The car on the same side of the road as the bus must stop. A car on the other side of the road must go only 10 m.p.h.
16. ½ hour after the sun goes down until ½ hour before the sun comes up. Also during bad weather.
17. 10 feet
18. 50 feet

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. Move to the right-hand lane; watch for signs; slow down near the exit; move slowly off the exit lane; slow down because there may be curves once you leave the highway
2. No. You must always yield to emergency vehicles
3. 55 is the top speed. 45 is the lowest speed. Cars which move too slowly are dangerous
4. About 3 times as long
5. Low beams show 350' of road. You would have to go close to 40 m.p.h., which gives you 314' to stop in
6. wet road 634'
   dry road -434'
   200 feet more
7. At 45 m.p.h. I will need between 236 and 327 feet to stop. I should be able to stop in time
8. I should stop. I should be able to stop in less than 150 feet
9. Wrong. A car with parking lights on looks like it is parked. This can be dangerous

C. Drawing Conclusions

Who Yields?

a. Car B yields to A, which is already in the circle
b. Car A yields. At a T-intersection, yield to car on main road
c. Car B yields. At an intersection, yield to car on right
d. Car B yields. At a yield sign, yield to traffic on main road
e. Car B yields. Yield to car already in intersection
f. Car A yields. Car turning left yields to car going straight
g. Car A yields. Car coming from driveway yields to car on road
h. Car B yields. Car entering highway yields to traffic on highway

SAFETY IN THE CAR

A car can be a dangerous machine. Before you drive, you should be aware of some of the devices on the car which make the car safe.

Sound and Light

Safety devices on the car help protect you and other drivers.

Imagine a car with no lights. How would you see at night? How would other cars see you?

Imagine a car with no turn signals. Drivers around you would not know if you planned to turn. They would not be able to slow down or go around you.

Imagine a car with no brake lights. If the car in front of you is stopping, and it has no brake lights, how would you know? You might easily crash into it.

Imagine a car with no horn. How could you warn other drivers or pedestrians?

Inspect Yourself

All of these things are checked at inspection. Inspection comes only once a year, though, and a light could blow out on any day. Check over your own car frequently. Have a friend help check outside lights. If anything is not working, have it fixed. If your turn signals are broken, be sure to use hand signals until you get the the lights fixed.

Car Check-List

Lights and signals are obvious safety devices. There are other parts of the car that also affect safety. These are a few:

1. Windows - Your front window gives you your view of the road.

   If it is cracked or chipped, you will not be able to see as well.

   If your wipers do not work well, you will not be able to see.

   If you let your windshield washer run out of fluid, your view may be blocked by dirt, ice, snow.

   If your defroster does not work, your view may be blocked by steam.

2. Tires - A blow-out while driving is very dangerous. Driving on bald tires can cause a blow-out. It can also cause you to skid. The tread of a tire is the raised pattern cut into the rubber. It allows the tire to grip the road. When the tread wears away, the tire gets too smooth and slippery. Tire tread should be 1/16" thick at the very least.

   Tire pressure also affects safety. Keep your tires at the right pressure. Check them often.

   Always keep a spare tire which is properly inflated. You never know when you may have a flat tire. Everyone should know how to change a flat tire.

3. Steering - Your car should travel in a straight line. If it pulls, this could make it hard to control. Have it checked. If your steering wheel shakes, have that checked. Your car should turn as soon as you touch the steering wheel. If you have to turn the wheel a long way before the car turns, this is called "play." It can be dangerous.
4. Brakes - Your brakes are very important for safety. They let you stop and slow down. If your brakes fail, you are in trouble! Have your brakes checked if they pull to one side, if they are noisy, or if you have to pump them before they grab. Driving through water can make your brakes fail. Pump the brakes to dry them out.

   Your brakes should stop your car in 30 feet when you are going 20 miles per hour. Test them to be sure they work that well.
5. Mirrors - Mirrors help you see behind you. Your rear view mirror should give you a view out the back window. Your outside mirror should let you see cars coming up behind you and to your left. Try this test - as a car comes up behind you, watch it in the rear view mirror. As it passes on your left, you should pick it up in the outside mirror.

Seat Belts Save Lives

Most safety devices help prevent accidents. Seat-belts can help you survive an accident. Seat belts and shoulder straps keep you from being bounced around during a crash. They keep you from going through the windshield. They keep you from being thrown out of the car. You are much safer when you wear the belt - passengers too! Wear it even for short trips. Remember, most accidents happen near home - not on long trips.

Kid Safety

Children need safety protection in the car. It is not safe to carry a baby or a child on your lap. Holding him will not keep him safe in an accident. The only safe way to carry small children is in a special car carrier which straps into the car. Be sure the carrier hooks to the car - not just to the seat. Check to see that the straps are at least 1-1/2 inches wide. Thin straps can cut. Also check for sharp edges or points in the carrier.

Children over 4 (if they are 55 inches tall) may use regular seat belts. Younger children will not be held tightly by seat belts. They may also be cut or choked by them. For younger children, always use the carrier.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON SIX

accident
affect
aware
bald
blow-out
carrier
chipped
choked
cracked
dangerous
defroster
devices
fluid
frequently
horn
imagine
inspection
machine
mirrors
obvious
outside
passengers
pattern
play
pressure
prevent
protection
pump
rearview
seat belts
spare
steam
steering wheel
straight
survive
tread
trouble
views
windows
windshield
wipers

LESSON SIX: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

A. Match these words to their meanings:

1. spare	a. pattern
2. tread	b. often
3. protection	c. unsafe
4. bald	d. extra
5. dangerous	e. riders
6. imagine	f. safety
7. passengers	g. thick
8. frequently	h. no tread

B. Take a word which describes a thing. Add "-ly". Then the word describes an action. FOR EXAMPLE, the word "frequently" on the vocabulary list tells how things happen: "I <u>frequently</u> go to the movies." Without the ending, the word is "frequent" and describes a noun (person, place, or thing): "He is a <u>frequent</u> visitor".

Tell which form of the words goes in these sentences:

1. It is a (dangerous or dangerously) intersection.
2. He drives (dangerous or dangerously).
3. That was an (obvious or obviously) mistake.
4. Do not park (illegal or illegally).
5. He is a (careful or carefully) driver.
6. Drive (careful or carefully)!

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. Children under _____ should ride in special car carriers.

2. Name 3 kinds of safety lights.

3. What is tire tread?

4. How deep should tire tread be?

5. What are two kinds of safety mirrors?

6. What is "play"?

7. At 20 m.p.h., in what distance should your brakes stop you?

8. Name 3 signs of trouble with your brakes.

B. Drawing Conclusions

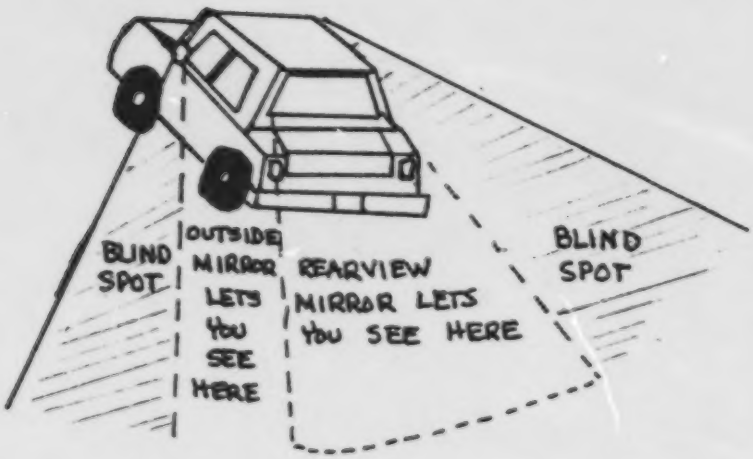
1. You drive through a deep puddle. What should you do when you get out of the puddle?

2. Why not use seat belts on a baby?

3. When should you use your horn?

4. Why use seat belts at all?

5. Study this picture. It shows "blind spots" in driving.



a. What is a blind spot?

b. Where are 2 main blind spots?

c. Why is it not a blind spot behind the car?

d. Why is it not a blind spot in front of the car?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY QUESTIONS

A.

1.	d	5.	c
2.	a	6.	g
3.	f	7.	e
4.	h	8.	b

B.

1.	dangerous	4.	illegally
2.	dangerously	5.	careful
3.	obvious	6.	carefully

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. under 4 (or below 55 incnes)
2. turn signals; headlights; brake lights
3. the raised pattern on a tire
4. at least 1/16 of an inch
5. rearview mirror (inside); outside mirror
6. too much movement in the steering wheel
7. 30 feet
8. pulling to one side; noisy brakes; brakes which must be pumped before they grab

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. Your brakes may be wet. You should pump them a few times to dry them out.

2. A baby is too small for seat belts. The baby will slip out from under the belt. The strap may choke or hurt the baby.

3. Use the horn to signal other drivers when you are passing, when you are coming out of an alley or driveway, or to signal danger. Do not use it too much.

4. You are 3 - 4 times safer with seat and shoulder belts.

5. a. A blind spot is an area which you cannot see either directly or in a mirror.

   b. Two main blind spots are to the rear and sides of the car.

   c. Behind the car can be seen in the rearview mirror

   d. In front of the car can be seen right out the window.

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

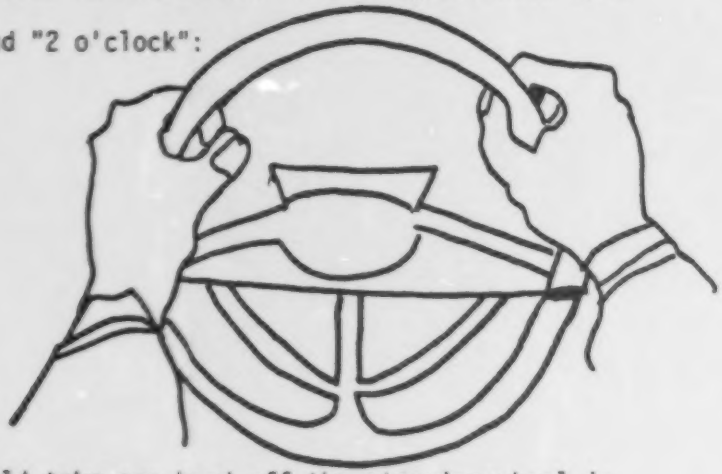
Safety on the road starts before you get into the car. Be sure your car is in good condition. Be sure there is nothing behind the car or underneath it. You don't want to run into anything - or anyone - when you pull out.

Before You Start ...

Before you get on the road, be sure you are comfortable in the car. Adjust the seat so you can reach everything. Put on your safety belt. Fix the mirrors. Always look behind you before you back up. Mirrors leave blind spots - turn your head and look.

In the Car ...

When you take your driving test, the examiner will check how you hold the steering wheel. You should steer with both hands. Keep them at "10 o'clock" and "2 o'clock" on the wheel. This diagram shows what is meant by "10 o'clock" and "2 o'clock":



Shifting Gears

The only time you should take one hand off the steering wheel is when you shift gears. Of course, you only shift in a "standard" car - if you have an automatic, the car shifts itself. A standard car must be shifted as your speed changes. Always start in neutral. Do not "ride the

clutch" - keep your foot on the clutch. Use the clutch only to shift. Use your left foot for the clutch.

Brakes

Use the brakes gently. Too quick a stop is dangerous. Be sure you use the same foot - your right foot - for the gas pedal and the brake. This makes sure that you always take your foot off the gas before you put it on the brake - and vice versa.

Signals

Most of the time you will use blinkers to signal a turn. But you should know the hand signals in case you need them. You should also know them in case you see someone else using them.

LEFT-HAND TURN
ARM STRAIGHT OUT

RIGHT-HAND TURN
ARM BENT UP

There is also a hand signal for stopping. Use it if your brake lights are not working.

STOPPING (OR SLOWING DOWN)
ARM BENT DOWN

Put it in Reverse

Backing up can be dangerous. You cannot see behind you. Your mirrors do not show everthing, either. Never back up while looking in the mirror. You should actually turn your body around and look out the back window. It takes practice to drive this way.

Some people have trouble steering when they drive in reverse. Just remember: turn the wheel the way you want the back of the car to go. The front will go the other way. Practice until you can back up slowly and steadily.

Parking Safely

You know the laws about parking. These are some safety ideas.

On Hills: Be sure your car will not roll. Use the park gear (if your car has one) or reverse gear or low gear. Pull on the hand brake.

If your car is facing downhill, turn the wheels toward the curb. Use park or reverse.

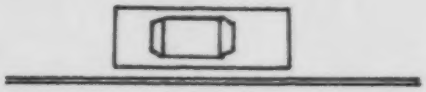
If your car is facing uphill, turn the wheels away from the curb. Use park or low.

If there is no curb, always turn wheels toward the side of the road.

If your car should roll, it will roll into the curb and not into traffic.

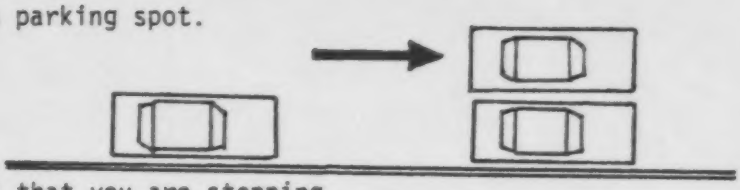
Parallel Parking

On the street, you most usually use parallel parking. This means you park parallel to the curb, like this:

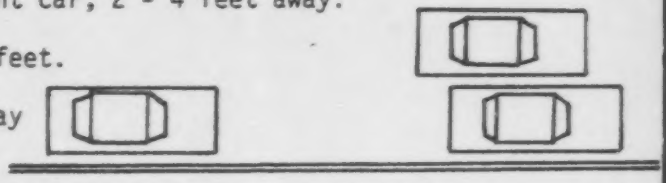


Many times you must pull into a space between two cars. Here's how to do that:

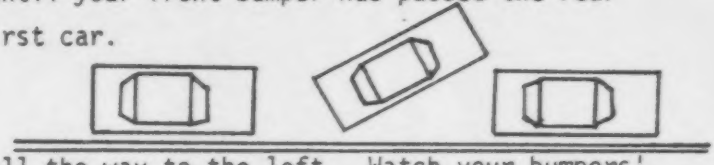
1. Find a parking spot.



2. Signal that you are stopping.
3. Pull up alongside the front car, 2 - 4 feet away.
4. Back up, slowly, about 2 feet.
5. Turn your wheel all the way to the right. This will turn you rear in and your front out, so be careful.



6. Ease backwards until your front bumper has passed the rear bumper of the first car.



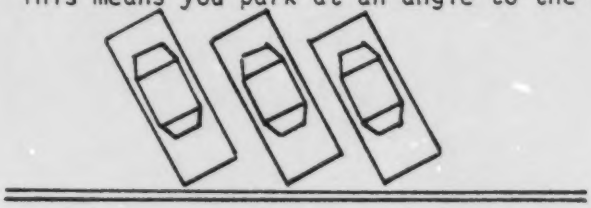
7. Turn the wheel all the way to the left. Watch your bumpers!
8. Ease backwards until you are near the back car. Go slowly!

9. Straighten wheels.
10. Pull forward to the center of the spot.

Parallel parking takes lots of practice. Practice using cones, baskets or flags before you try it with real cars. Give yourself a 25 foot space - and park in it!

Angle Parking

In many parking lots and on some streets, they have angle or diagonal parking. This means you park at an angle to the curb like this:



Angle parking is easier than parallel parking. Just signal, slow down, watch your bumpers, and turn into the space. Straighten the wheels, and you're done!

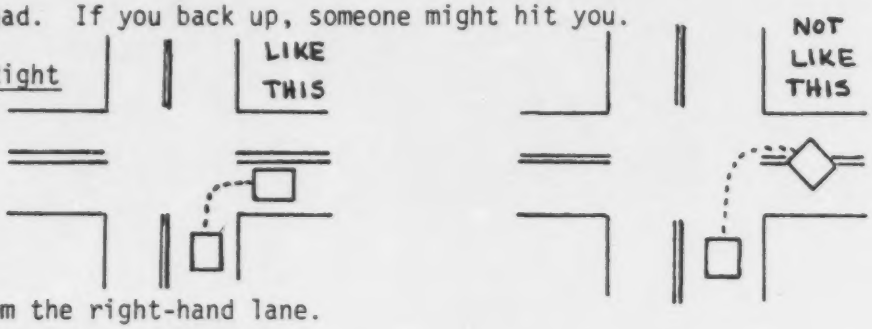
To get out, you must be more careful. It's hard to see behind you. Ease slowly backward, looking for traffic. Go straight back until you are sure that your bumpers will clear the cars next to you. Then turn.

Turning

You know the laws about turning: signal 100 feet before the turn. These are some safety tips:

1. Before you turn, look behind you and to the sides.
2. If you miss a turn, never go back. Take the next turn instead. If you back up, someone might hit you.

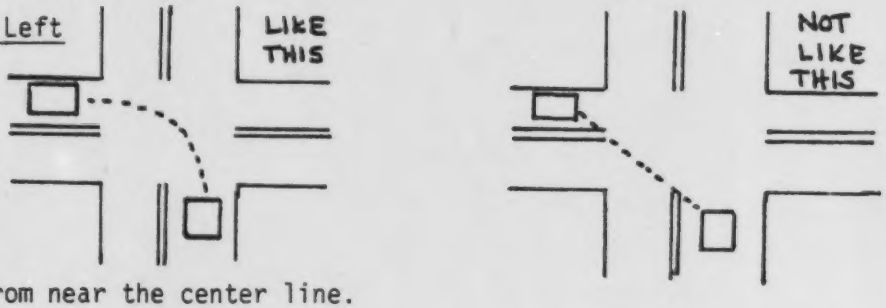
Turning Right



Start from the right-hand lane.

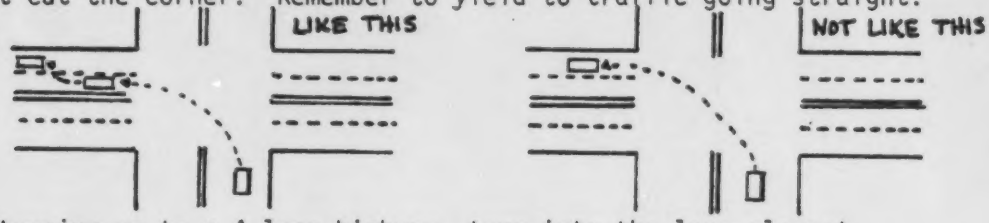
Stay on your side of the road. Don't swing too wide.

Turning Left

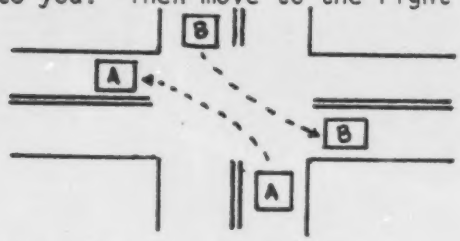


Start from near the center line.

Do not cut the corner. Remember to yield to traffic going straight.



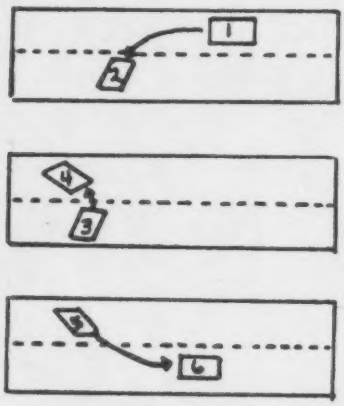
When turning on to a 4-lane highway, turn into the lane closest to you. Then move to the right when safe.



When 2 cars both want to turn left, they may do so, carefully, at the same time. Neither car crosses the center.

Turning Around

When you turn around on a street, it is called a 3-point turn or K-turn. It goes like this:



Start all the way to the right of the road. When the road is clear, move ahead, turning the wheel to the left. Stop, before you hit the curb.

Back up, turning the wheel to the right. Stop before you hit the curb.

Go forward, turning wheel to the left. Straighten up - and go!

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON SEVEN

adjust
alongside
angle
automatic
backwards
baskets
bumpers
clear
clutch
comfortable
condition
cones
diagonal
diagram
downhill
ease
easier
examiner
forward
gear
handbrake
k-turn
neutral
parallel parking
pedal
practice
reach
reverse
roll
shift
standard
steadily
straighten
underneath
uphill
vice versa
3-point turn

LESSON SEVEN: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Some words have opposite meanings: hot and cold, funny and sad.

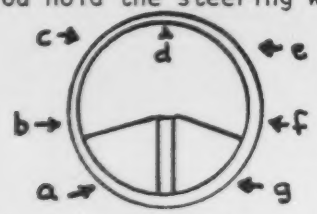
Match each word from the vocabulary list with its opposite:

1. backwards	a. uncomfortable
2. comfortable	b. straight line
3. downhill	c. above
4. easier	d. unsteadily
5. underneath	e. uphill
6. angle	f. harder
7. steadily	g. forward

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. Where should you hold the steering wheel? Pick the two spots.



2. Which foot goes on the clutch?
3. Which foot goes on the brake?
4. Which foot goes on the gas?
5. Match the signal to the name:

a. right turn	1.
b. left turn	2.
c. stop	3.

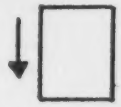
6. When parking uphill, which way should you turn the wheel?
7. When parking downhill, which way should you turn the wheel?
8. What turn do you use to turn around on a street?

B. Drawing Conclusions

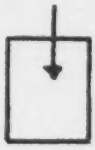
1. You were backing up in the driveway and ran over your child's bicycle. What did you forget to do?

2. You want to back up, so you look in the rearview mirror, put the car in reverse, and ease on back. Right or wrong?

3. This car is backing up. The driver turns the wheel to the right. Which way will the car go?

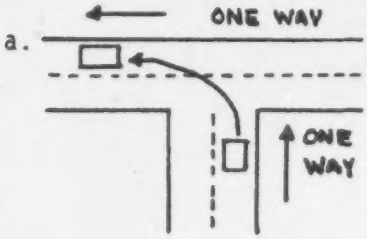


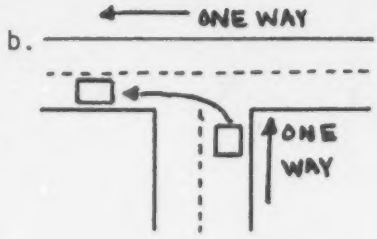
a.

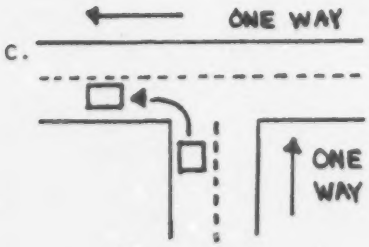
b. 

c.

4. You should always turn from the lane nearest to the turn into the lane nearest to you. How should you make the left turn below?

a. 

b. 

c. 

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

1. g
2. a
3. e
4. f
5. c
6. b
7. d

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. c and e
2. left
3. right
4. right
5. a. 2
   b. 3
   c. 1
6. away from the curb
7. toward the curb
8. 3-point turn or k-turn

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. You forgot to check around the car before starting
2. Wrong. You should turn around and look through the back window when backing up
3. a
4. c

THE SAFE DRIVER

To be a safe driver, you must be a defensive driver. This means being on the lookout for something to go wrong. It also means knowing how to protect yourself from danger--and other drivers!

The Safe Driver

The safe driver is always alert. He looks for trouble in order to avoid it. He doesn't assume that other drivers will be perfect. He is prepared to act quickly. He knows what to do in an emergency.

The safe driver is aware of other drivers. He uses signals to let them know what he will do. He stays in the proper lane so people will know where he is going. He doesn't change his mind suddenly. He doesn't cut people off.

The safe driver looks around. He takes quick glances to the sides, in the mirror, in front. He catches the eye of other drivers to be sure he knows what they will do - and to be sure he knows that they see him.

The safe driver looks ahead. He should see what is down the road at least 12 seconds ahead of him. This will give him time to react to any emergency. He will see traffic lights, pedestrians, other traffic, bicycles. Watch for car doors opening. Watch for children.

Spaced Out

You are safer when you are not too close to other cars. Keep space around your car on all sides - front, back, sides. Drive in the middle of the lane. If you are too close to the center of the road, you may frighten drivers coming toward you. If you are too close to the side of the road, you may hit a parked car; or someone may try to pass you.

Never tailgate. If you follow too closely you will not be able to stop in time. The rule: keep one car length back for every 10 m.p.h. of speed. (A car length is about 20 feet.) For 20 m.p.h., stay 2 car lengths back. For 40 m.p.h., stay 4 car lengths back. Practice until you know how this distance looks.

When the road is wet you should double the distance. On loose gravel, double the distance. On snow, triple the distance. On ice, stay 12 car lengths behind at 20 m.p.h. or 18 lengths at 30 m.p.h. - and that's as fast as you should go.

To double-check your spacing, use the "2-second rule". Pick out something up ahead, like a tree. When the car in front of you passes the tree, start counting: one - one thousand - two - one thousand. (The "one thousand" keeps you from counting too quickly). You should not pass the same tree before the 2 seconds are up. If you do, you are too close to the car in front. In bad weather, allow 3 or 4 seconds.

You're All Wet

Wet roads are dangerous and slippery. Drive slowly; leave more room. Be extra careful on turns.

When you drive on wet roads, your tires may actually not touch the road at all. Above 30 m.p.h., the tires are really sliding along on top of the water on the road. This is called hydroplaning. When you are hydroplaning you cannot brake or turn very well. It is very easy to skid.

Snowy roads are also slippery. Snow tires help. In very bad snow or ice, tire chains grip better. If your car is stuck in snow or ice, don't spin the wheels. This will dig you into a hole. Instead, rock back and forth. Use a low gear.

Seeing is Believing

If you cannot see, you cannot drive. Scrape snow and ice off all windows. Get your defroster going before you start driving. In very heavy rain, you may have to stop driving. In fog, put on low beams. Look for markings on the road to use as guides. In bright sunlight, pull down the sun visor.

All Through the Night

Driving at night is harder because it is hard to see. Drive more slowly and keep more space around you. Keep windows and headlights clean. Do not use high beams when other cars are around. Do not look into the headlights of cars coming toward you. Keep your eyes to the right until the car passes. If you pull over, put on your emergency blinkers so other cars can see you.

Ho Hum

Would you believe many people fall asleep at the wheel? Sometimes they get "highway hypnosis". The road can put them to sleep. Don't drive when very tired. Take frequent rests. Open a window. Play the radio. Don't try to go too far in one day. Move your eyes around. Sing. Have someone talk to you. Switch drivers. Have some coffee. Don't drive while taking drugs which make you sleepy. Even many cold pills cause tiredness. If you feel yourself falling asleep - pull over.

Pass It On

Sometimes you want to pass the driver in front of you. Check the lines to be sure it is legal to pass. Look ahead to be sure it is safe to pass. Put on your turn signal. You may want to honk or flash lights to let the other car know you are passing. When you are ready to pull back in put on your right turn signal. Don't pull back in until you can see the car you passed in your rearview mirror. If you pull back in too soon, you will cut him off.

If someone is passing you, you can slow down a bit to make it easier for him to get by you.

Walk On By

Always yield to pedestrians. People may walk across the road too slowly. People may come out from between parked cars. People may be blind or unable to hear. Children may run into the street. People may be walking at night and you won't be able to see them.

Other dangers include bicycles, horses, farm vehicles. Pass bikes and horses carefully. When you pass a bicycle, tap your horn to let him know you are there. Leave lots of room when you pass. A slow-moving vehicle should be driving way over to the right. Pass it carefully.

Animals may jump out into the road. Look ahead for them. If you turn to avoid hitting an animal, you may hit something else. If you stop, you may get hit. At night, headlights may blind the animal and make him stop. Honk your horn to frighten him away.

The Safe Driver

The driver himself is the key. Be sure you feel well enough to drive. Be sure your eyesight is good. Be sure you can hear. Do not drive if you are angry or upset. Don't "take it out" on the car. Don't drive with someone who is upset.

Older drivers must check themselves. Can they still see well enough? Hear well enough? Are they alert? Can they react quickly? As yourself these questions:

1. Is it hard for me to see at night?
2. Are other cars always passing me?
3. Does it take me a long time to get started at a green light?
4. Am I missing stop signs and signals?
5. Am I bumping into things and getting dents in the car?
6. Is it harder for me to park?
7. Can I tell how far away a car is when it is coming towards me?
8. Can I see the sides of the road while looking straight ahead?
9. Do I get confused when things happen suddenly on the road?

Here are the right answers:

1. no
2. no
3. no
4. no
5. no
6. no
7. yes
8. yes
9. no

If you missed any, you may need help. You may not be a very safe driver.

One Thing At A Time

Many things can keep your mind off your driving. Reading a map, eating, watching children, looking for something, getting out money: all these things make it harder to drive.

Invisible Poison

Every car gives off a gas called carbon monoxide. If it gets into your car it can knock you out or kill you. There may be holes in your car or in the pipes, or you may get it from another car. It will make you yawn, feel dizzy, feel sick to your stomach. Open a window right away.

Have your exhaust system checked.

Keep fresh air in the car.

Do not warm up the car in a closed garage.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON EIGHT

alert
animal
assume
chains
confused
counting
defensive
defroster
dents
double
double-check
exhaust
highway hypnosis
horses
hydroplaning
invisible
knock
length
look out
parked
perfect
pipes
prepared
proper
radio
skid
space
system
triple
visor

LESSON EIGHT: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

1. Which word means sliding on top of water?
2. Which word means "alert for danger"?
3. Which word means to look again?
4. Which word is used for gas and smoke going out from the engine?
5. Which word means "cannot be seen"?
6. Which word means to slide on the ground?
7. Which word means a quick look?
8. Which word means "ready"?

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts/Main Idea

1. The defensive driver

   a. wears a seat belt

   b. keeps his door locked

   c. is alert for danger

2. True or False: Keep your eyes on the road. Always look straight ahead.

3. How many seoonds ahead of his car should a driver look?

4. The rule for following is one car length for every _____ m.p.h.

5. In rain you should (double or triple) the following distance.

6. Hydroplaning can start at _____ m.p.h.

7. Falling asleep at the wheel is called _____.

8. The gas given off by a car is called _____.

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. Why should you drive defensively?

2. At 30 m.p.h., how many car lengths should you allow?

3. At 35 m.p.h., how many car lengths should you allow?

4. On snow at 30 m.p.h., how many car lengths should you allow?

5. It is raining and the car ahead of me passes a tree. Two seconds later I pass it. Am I safe?

6. I had a fight and ran to my car. I thought I would drive around awhile and "cool off". Good or bad?

7. I find myself getting a few dents and scratches. I miss a few turns. What should I do?

8. Why should you always have some change in a handy spot?

9. Why should you have your exhaust system checked?

10. Whenever I drive in my car I feel dizzy. What might be wrong?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

1. hydroplaning
2. defensive
3. double-check
4. exhaust
5. invisible
6. skid
7. glance
8. prepared

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts/Main Idea

1. c
2. false. You should look to the sides and in the mirror too.
3. 12 seconds
4. 10
5. double
6. 30
7. highway hypnosis
8. carbon monoxide

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. You should drive defensively because you never know what might happen. Other drivers make mistakes. Emergencies come up. Unexpected things happen.
2. 3
3. 3 - 1/2
4. 9 (3 car lengths for 30 m.p.h. x 3 for the snow)
5. No. In bad weather you need 3 - 4 seconds
6. Bad. When you are angry or upset you cannot be a safe driver
7. Have your vision checked. You may be having trouble seeing
8. It is dangerous to look in pockets or wallets for change when you are coming to a toll booth
9. The exhaust system may be leaking carbon monoxide
10. There might be carbon monoxide leaking into the car

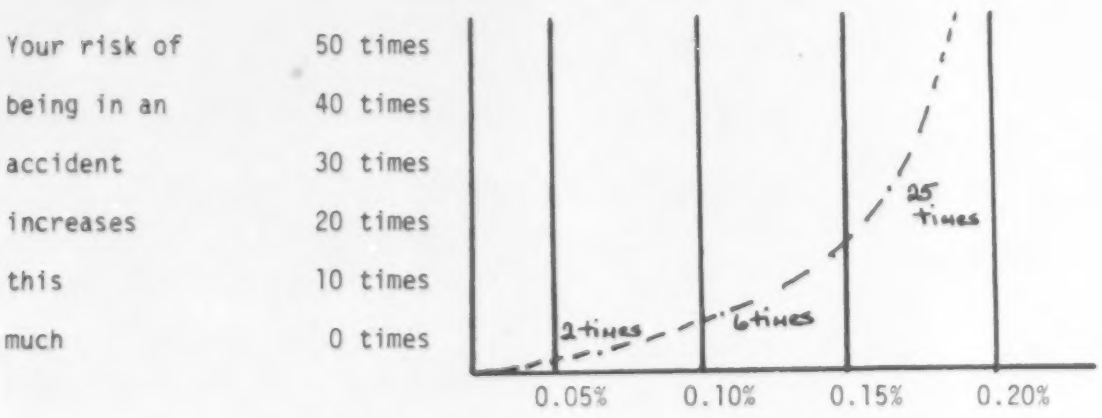
ONE FOR THE ROAD?

Drinking and driving: the number one problem. Millions of people in New Jersey mix drinking and driving. What happens when they do?

Alcohol in the Blood

When you drink, the alcohol gets into your blood. It then goes to your brain. Your brain is what controls your reactions, your nerves, your sight and your hearing. It can slow down your reactions, confuse you, make you think poorly. It can make you more likely to have an accident.

Alcohol problems are measured by the amount of alcohol in the body. It is against the law to drive when alcohol makes up 0.10 percent (0.10%) of your blood. This chart shows how dangerous alcohol can be:



When the alcohol in your blood is at this level

With alcohol at the 0.05% level - below the legal limit - you are still 2 times more likely to have an accident. At the legal limit you are already six times more dangerous. Above the limit you become 40 - 50 times more likely to crash. No wonder alcohol is involved in so many accidents!

Measuring Alcohol in the Blood

It is easy to test blood alcohol content (BAC). A breath test will measure the amount of alcohol in the blood. Two people can drink the same amount and have different B.A.C. It will depend on:

1. How much alcohol you drank
2. How quickly you drank
3. How big you are

Alcohol is Alcohol

It doesn't matter what you drink. One drink can be 1½ounces of hard liquor, or a 12 ounce can of beer, or a 5 ounce glass of wine.

Time It Right

Once alcohol is in your blood, only time can get rid of it. The more you drink the longer it takes. This chart shows how long you should wait before driving.

If you weigh	If you have this many drinks					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
100 lbs.	0	3	6	9½	12½	15½
120 lbs.	0	2	4½	7½	9½	12
140 lbs.	0	1½	3½	5½	8	10
160 lbs.	0	½	2½	4½	6½	8½
180 lbs.	0	0	2	3½	5½	7
200 lbs.	0	0	1½	3	4½	6
220 lbs.	0	0	½	2½	3½	5½

This chart tells how many hours to wait

REMEMBER: coffee doesn't take alcohol out of the blood. Only time does.

What Does It Do?

Alcohol slows you down. You cannot react quickly. You are not alert. You may go too fast. You may not drive in a straight line. You may go too slowly. You may jerk along. You may stop too suddenly. You don't see well.

If You Are Arrested

The penalties for drunk drivers are strong. You lose your license, pay a fine, and may go to jail. You will have to go to a rehabilitation program.

Drugs

Other drugs besides alcohol affect your driving too. Marijuana, heroin, L.S.D. pills, even tranquilizers and cold pills can be dangerous. You may not know that your driving is affected. If the label says a pill may cause "drowsiness", don't drive with it. Ask your doctor about other medicines. Also ask him about mixing 2 kinds of pills. Do not take drugs without a doctor's order.

Driving while under the influence of drugs carries the same penalties as drunk driving. And it is just as dangerous.

One for the Road

If you are giving a party, remember your guests will have to drive home. Try not to let people drink too much. Cut off the drinking early and serve something else. If someone gets drunk, try to get someone else to drive him, or have him stay at your house.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON NINE

affected

alcohol

BAC

blood

brain

drinking

drowsiness

heroin

influence

jerk

liquor

L.S.D.

marijuana

measured

medicine

penalties

rehabilitation

tranquilizers

LESSON NINE: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

Match each word with its meaning:

1. influence	a. move unsteadily
2. tranquilizer	b. addictive drug
3. jerk	c. sleepiness
4. drowsiness	d. pill to make you calm
5. penalties	e. affect
6. heroin	f. punishment

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. Where does alcohol go when you drink it?
2. With 0.15% of alcohol in your blood, you are _____ times more likely to have an accident.
3. What is BAC?
4. What is the highest legal BAC for drivers?
5. How is BAC measured?
6. A 120 lb. person has 3 drinks. How long must he wait before driving?

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. With 0.18% alcohol in the blood you are _____ times more likely to have an accident.
2. Why can 2 people each drink 3 drinks and one gets drunker?
3. I can't be a drunk driver. I only drink beer. True or False?
4. I have a cold and am taking cold pills. Should I drive?
5. A person who smokes marijuana is a safer driver than a drinker. True or false?
6. Tom and Mary each had 4 drinks. Tom weighs 180 lbs. and Mary 120. How much longer will it take for the alcohol to get out of Mary's blood?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

1. e
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. f
6. b

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. into the blood; then to the brain
2. 25
3. blood alcohol content: the amount of alcohol in your blood
4. 0.10%
5. a breath test measures BAC
6. 4½ hours

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. 40 - 50
2. The effect of alcohol depends on your size, how quickly you drink the alcohol, even your emotions
3. false. Alcohol is alcohol
4. It depends. Some cold pills cause drowsiness and should not be taken before driving. Read the label.
5. false. Drugs are as dangerous as alcohol
6. Tom will need 3½ hours. Mary will need 7½ hours

$$\begin{array}{r} 7\frac{1}{2} \\ -3\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

more hours for Mary. (Maybe Tom should drive her home!)

WHAT DO I DO IF...

Knowing what to do in an emergency can help you react quickly. It can help you avoid panic.

What Do I Do If...

1. I am about to hit something?
   a. If you must stop quickly, pump your brakes. Slamming down the brake may lock the wheels. You will skid.
   b. If you must turn quickly, turn away from the danger. Go right off the road. Try not to brake while turning or you may skid. Do not brake on a soft shoulder of a road.
   c. If you must speed up to avoid danger from behind, put the car in low gear and step on the gas. Put the pedal to the floor. Act quickly.

2. I have to hit something?

   If you cannot avoid a crash you can still sometimes make choices. Try to hit something soft, like a bush, instead of something hard, like a tree. Try to hit something moving in the same direction and not something coming toward you or something which is not moving. Try to hit something from the side instead of head-on.

3. I am hit from behind?

   Just before you are hit, brace yourself. Put on brakes to keep from hitting the car in front of you.

4. I am hit from the side?

   Hang onto the steering wheel. You will want to control the car after you are hit.

5. I am hit head-on?

   Hide your face in your arms and hands. If you are not wearing a shoulder belt, throw yourself across the seat. Otherwise you might go through the windshield.

6. I run off the road?

   Get back on <u>slowly</u>. Don't jerk back on. Slow down and ease back onto the road.

7. I skid?

   You may skid on wet, icy, or snowy roads. You may skid from turning or braking too suddenly. A skid happens when the back of the car starts to slide around. Take your foot off the gas. Turn the wheel in the direction the rear of your car is going. When the car is back under control, straighten out. It is a good idea to practice handling skids. Go to an empty parking lot and practice when you cannot hit anything.

8. I have a blow-out?

Hang onto the steering wheel. Control the car. Get off the gas but do not brake. Let the car slow down by itself. Get off the road.

9. My brakes fail?

Shift to low gear. Pump the brakes. Try using the hand brake but if your wheels lock, ease up on the hand brake. Try to roll to a stop off the road, then call for help.

10. I stall on the railroad tracks?

Try to start the car. Push it off the tracks. If a train is coming, get out and save yourself. Walk toward the train because when your car is hit it will fly the other way.

11. My headlights fail?

Stop as soon as possible. Jiggle the switches. Put on emergency lights and flashers. Get off the road.

12. My power-steering fails?

When your engine stops, so does your power steering. You will have to push the wheel extra hard. Stop the car.

13. There is a fire?

Get out of the car. If you have a fire extinquisher, use it. Put sand, heavy cloth or dirt on an electrical fire. Never use water. If the fire gets too bad, run away from the car. The gas tank might explode.

14. I drive into the water?

Don't panic. Your car will float for 3 - 10 minutes. Roll down a window and climb out. If your car has power windows open them right away before they short out.

If you cannot get out through a window, try to open a door. It may be easier to open after a few minutes. The pressure inside the car will grow closer to the pressure of the water.

15. My gas pedal sticks?

Shift to neutral. Pull off the road. Switch off the engine as you stop.

16. My hood flies open?

Slow down. Look under the hood. If you can't, open the window and look out. Get off the road.

17. My windshield wipers stop?

Open the side window and look out. Get off the road.

18. I have to stop?

Pull to the side of the road. If there is a shoulder, pull onto it and stop. If the shoulder is soft (dirt or sand) slow down before you pull onto it.

Leave your headlights on if it is dark or rainy. Put on inside lights. Turn on flashers. Put a flare behind the car. Put another flare 300 feet back. Raise the hood. This is a sign that you need help. Tie a white cloth to the antenna or door. This a sign for help too.

If you are too near the road, or on a curve, you may want to get people out of the car. If you stay near the car, watch out for other cars. Don't block the light or other cars may not see you.

If you are forced to stop in winter you need extra care. Keep warm clothes or a blanket in the car. Carry a shovel and some sand to help get out of snow. Keep a red flag to signal trouble; a white one won't show up in snow. Carry tire chains for bad roads. Carry a tow chain so someone can pull you out of a drift. If you are stuck, try these tips:

1. Stay with the car. Don't wander off and get lost.
2. Tie the red flag to the antenna or door. Use flares too if you have them.
3. Put on warm clothes or blankets.
4. Don't keep the car on. Run it until the car is warm, then shut it off. This will save fuel.
5. Keep moving. Exercise will keep you warm. Do not sleep.
6. Keep a window cracked for fresh air.
7. Wait for help.

Accidents Do Happen

If an accident happens, don't panic. Stay calm and think. Get help fast.

If you are involved in the accident you must stop. Try to warn other cars. Get someone to go for help. (You should stay at the scene.) If you have seen the accident you should also stay. You may be needed as a witness. If you are the first person to arrive after the accident, park ahead of the accident. Use your flasher. If you can, turn off the engines of the cars in the accident. Check the injured people. Try not to move them unless they are in danger (in a burning car, for instance.) If you know how, you may have to help someone start breathing again using mouth-to-mouth breathing. Or you may have to stop bleeding with a bandage or cloth. Get people to lie down. Keep them warm. Wait for help.

Reporting

If you are involved in an accident you must identify yourself. If anyone is hurt or killed or if there is damage to cars or property, the police must be told. Answer the policeman's questions. Then get an accident report form from the police or the Department of Motor Vehicles, fill it out, and send it to the Department of Vehicles. This must be done within 5 days. You should tell your insurance company right away.

VOCABULARY FOR LESSON TEN

antenna

bandage

brace

choice

control

crash

electrical

exercise

explode

extinguisher

float

floor

head-on

identify

involve

jiggle

lock

panic

power-steering

pressure

slamming

witness

LESSON TEN: REVIEW QUESTIONS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

When you add -ing to a word, if the word ends in e, the e usually drops off before the ending is put in:

like - liking

but

lick - licking

Add -ing to these words from the vocabulary list.

brace	identify
crash	involve
exercise	jiggle
explode	lock
float	pressure

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. Why pump the brakes to stop quickly?
2. If you have to hit something, what is best?
   Put these in order from least dangerous to most dangerous.
   a. fence b. bush c. car going your way d. truck coming toward you
3. If you skid you should turn the wheel in
   a. the same b. the opposite direction in which the rear of the car is moving.
4. True or false: If you have a blow-out you should step on the brakes hard.
5. True or false: If a train is going to hit your car, walk in the same direction as the train.
6. If you are stuck in the snow, should you go looking for help?
7. What is the signal for help when you are stuck on the highway?
8. How soon must you report an accident to the D.M.V.?

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. I'm going to crash. Which should I try to hit - a bush or a wall?

2. I'll either hit the car in front of me or the one on the side of the road. Which should I hit?

3. A drunken driver is heading for me. If I swerve to the right I might hit the car in the next lane. What should I do?

4. Why not put water on a fire in a car?

5. Why is it easier to get out a window than a door when a car goes into the water?

6. If you are stuck in a snow drift, why keep a window open?

7. Who must stay at an accident scene?

8. Why should you know something about first aid?

REVIEW QUESTIONS: ANSWERS

I. VOCABULARY EXERCISE

bracing	identifying
crashing	involving
exercising	jiggling
exploding	locking
floating	pressuring

II. COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

A. Getting the Facts

1. If you slam on the brakes, the wheels may lock
2. b a c d
3. a
4. false. Braking will make you skid. Slow down slowly.
5. false. Walk toward the train so the train pushes your car away from you.
6. No. You may get lost. Stay with the car.
7. Hood up - white flag on door or antenna
8. Within 5 days

B. Drawing Conclusions

1. A bush is softer than a wall.
2. The one on the side. Side-swiping is safer than head-on.
3. Swerve. Hitting something moving your way is safer than hitting something coming at you.
4. Water is very bad on electrical fires. Use sand or dirt, or try to smother the fire.
5. Water pressure keeps the door shut.
6. Without an open window for fresh air, carbon monoxide could leak into the car.
7. Anyone involved in the accident must stay.
8. You may need to help someone at the scene of an accident.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Division of Motor Vehicles
TELEPHONE LISTINGS

	Area Code 609
Alcohol Countermeasures Project	292-3502
Automobile Dealer Licenses and Registrations (137 E. State Street, Trenton)	292-4517
Certificate of Ownership (137 E. State Street)	
Information	292-4105
Duplicate Titles	292-7790
Corrected Titles	292-4552
Foreign Title Section	292-4595
Driver Information	
General	292-4566
Non-residents	292-4566
Driver Licenses and Registration	
Change of Address	292-4580
Driver Re-examination	292-4566
Duplicates (lost, stolen)	292-6500
*High School Driver Education	292-8534
Inspection	
Extensions, Out of State, Armed Services, etc.	292-4873
Renewal applications not received	292-4220
Renewals mailed in, but not returned	292-5860
**Sales Tax	292-7979
Station Information	292-4536
Security Responsibility	
Accident Reporting	292-4749
Insurance Certificate Filings	292-7500
Judgments	292-7500
Security Deposits	292-7500
Suspensions and Restorations	
Point System, Drunk Driving, Narcotics	292-7500
Driver Improvement School	292-8110
Hearings	292-8120
Traffic Regulations and Ordinances Transportation Department (1035 Parkway Avenue)	292-4706
Unsatisfied Claim and Judgment Fund (137 E. State Street)	292-4527

*Department of Education
**Division of Taxation, Department of Treasury

INSPECTION STATIONS

Asbury Park	3rd Avenue and Comstock
Atco Drive In	White Horse Pike
Atlantic City	Wabash and Maryland Avenues
Bridgeton	Cornwells Drive
Burlington	Creek Road, Delanco
Camden	617 Hampton Road, Merchantville
Cape May Court House	Rt. 9 and Shell Bay Avenue
Deptford	725 Egg Harbor Road
Eatontown	Highway 36
Flemington	Rts. 12 and 31
Freehold	Rt. 9 south of Freehold
Hackensack	Bergen Park, Little Ferry
Jersey City	177 Roosevelt Avenue
Kilmer	Kilmer Road and Truman Drive
Livingston D.I.	Route 10
Lodi	Mill Street off Garibaldi
Manahawkin	220 Recovery Road
Millville	1406 Wheaton Avenue
Montclair	16 Label Street
Morristown	Ridgedale Avenue and Washington Place
Mount Holly	Madison Avenue and Rt. 38
Newark	228 Felinghuysen Avenue
Newton	90 Moran Street
No. Brunswick D.I.	Route 1, south of N.B. Circle
Paramus	W. 20 Century Road
Plainfield	1600 S. Second Street
Rahway	1140 Woodbridge Road
Ridgewood	156 Chestnut Avenue
Salem	Rt. 45, north of Salem
Secaucus	County Avenue and Secaucus Road
Somerville	61 Central Avenue
Toms River	Lakewood Road (Rt. 166) and James Street

Inspection Stations (continued)

Trenton	Rt. 1, north of Trenton
Union, D.I.	Rt. 22, east of Michigan
Washington	Rt. 31
Wayne	U.S. 46, east of Rt. 23
Westfield	Windsor Avenue off South Avenue
Whippany	Rt. 10

Dial special number to find out waiting time.

Bergen and Passaic Counties	770-3232
Hudson and Essex Counties	622-8022
Union and Middlesex Counties	382-5151

Stations are open from 8 to 5 daily.
For evening hours call local station.

DRIVER QUALIFICATION CENTERS

		Tests Given
Atlantic City	Armory, N. Y. Avenue 609-348-2612	Mon. and Fri.
Berlin	17 Haines Avenue 609-767-2959	Mon. thru Fri.
Cape May Court House	Armory Crest Haven Avenue 609-465-7961	2nd, 4th Tues.
Dover	Armory, Rt. 15 201-361-1460	Wed.
Eatontown	Rt. 36, east of Rt. 35 201-441-2237	Mon. thru Thurs.
Flemington	Armory, Rt. 12 201-782-7690	1st, 3rd Thurs.
Franklin	Armory, Rt. 23 201-827-3050	
Hackettstown	Armory, Willow Green Street 201-852-2675	2nd, 4th Fri.
Jersey City	Roosevelt Stadium 201-221-2426	Mon. thru Fri.
Lodi	Mill Street off Garibaldi 201-243-2398	Mon. thru Fri.
Morristown	Armory, Western Avenue 201-538-3139	Tues.
Newark	33 Elizabeth Avenue 201-221-2231	Mon. thru Fri.
Phillipsburg	Armory, Hackman Street 201-859-1146	
Plainfield	1600 S. Second Street 201-757-6160	Mon. thru Fri.
Rahway	Woodridge and E. Hazelwood 201-225-2403	Mon. thru Fri.
Salem	Armory, New Market 609-935-2893	1, 3, 5th Tues

Driver Qualification Centers (continued)

Toms River	Armory, Whitesville Road 201-341-1530	Fri.
Trenton	Rt. 1, north of Trenton 609-896-0695	Mon. thru Fri.
Vineland	Armory, S. Delsea Drive 609-691-6996	Wed. and Thurs.
Wayne	Rt. 46, east of Rt. 23 201-243-2397	Mon. thru Fri.

NOTE: Centers are open from 8 to 4 o'clock daily. Please make your appointment for no later than 3:30 P.M. so that you can complete your test before closing time.